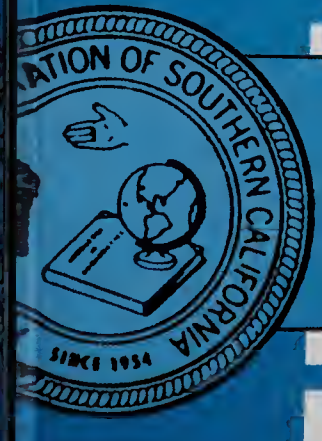
ISSN. 0027-6006

$2.00

Numismatic Association of Southern California



THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

WINTER 1982

SOME OF THE DESIRABLE COINS THAT WILL BE AUCTIONED BY KAGIN'S AT THE N.A.S.C. CONVENTION IN JANUARY:

1799 $10.00
Gold — AU50

1969 $.50 Pattern
J743 — Proof 63

1861-O $.50 — Proof 63

1836 $1.00
Gobrecht — Proof 55

SPECIAL CONVENTION EXHIBIT

"George Washington in Medallic Art"

A large display of George Washington medals, tokens, and related numismatic items will be on display during the convention. This display is one of a kind!

THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the
Numismatic Association of Southern California

ar XXIV | Winter 1982 | No. 4

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ntributions and news items submitted for publication should be directed to the r — P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647.

Quarterly — Distributed to all members of the Association. Annual subscription rate for embers is $7.00. Single copy price $2.00. Published by The Numismatic Association of ern California, P.O. Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622. Second class postage paid at Park, CA. Additional entry authorized at Los Angeles, CA.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

COME TO THE SUPER TWENTY-EIGHTH!

What a show it will be! With a theme *Washington in Numismatics,* the *Super Twenty-eighth* coin show of the N.A.S.C. promises to be just that — the *Super* coin show of the year. The N.A.S.C. will present over 100 top dealers to meet your collecting needs! Kagin's will conduct a gigantic auction. The United States Post Office will be on hand again with their special attractions! The exhibits will be bigger and better leading off with a special collection of Washington Medals on loan all the way from New York courtesy of the American Numismatic Society. In conjunction with our theme, we'll have a special exhibit category for collectors of Washington numismatics.

And have we got some educational programs for you! On Friday, January 28th, Dr. George Fuld, a renowned scholar of Washington medals, will join two other speakers at our annual Friday night educational forum. All three speakers will tell us about George Washington, his life, documents and numismatic tributes. Saturday morning will find Cliff Mishler from Iola, Wisconsin, speaking at our Club Representative's Breakfast. Mr. Mishler has beer traveling around the country and will tell us the direction our hobby appears to be heading. Ralph Curley Mitchell appears Saturday afternoon speaking at the C.E.S. Forum, and our junior members and guests will be invited to a very special presentation on Saturday including opportunities to visit the junior bourse table.

But there is much more! The special attraction of this super 28th will take place at 3:00 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. Known as the owner of the ice hockey Los Angeles Kings, the Forum and the World Champion *Los Angeles Lakers,* Dr. Jerry Buss is a former chemistry professor, real estate genius and collector of coins and stamps. He owns the kings of United States coins; both the 1804 dollar and the 1913 nickel. We are proud to present Dr. Jerry Buss speaking of his collecting experiences on Saturday, January 29th at 3:00 p.m.

Following the gold drawing comes the *Super Twenty-Eighth* installation banquet honoring George Washington. (See Elizabeth Wisslead for tickets.) We promise you'll remember this event the rest of your life. In addition to a special George Washington menu, including cherry pie, of course, we're going to have a grand program of events including the installation of next year's officers by Charles Colver.

Make your plans to attend now! You're invited and we look forward to seeing you there. The *Super Twenty-Eighth* N.A.S.C. Coin Show will be held at the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Blvd. in Los Angeles, California. The dates — January 27, 28 and 29, 1983.

Thomas L. Fitzgerald

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

EW MEMBERS

JMBER	**NAME**	**SPONSOR**
02	Donald H. Kagin	Austin Ryer, Jr.
03	Robert C. Blanchard	Lorna R. Lebold
04	Nancy Caldwell	Austin Ryer, Jr.
05	John Christensen	Austin Ryer, Jr.
06	Brian Kotoff (Jr.)	Nate Bromberg
07	Riverside Stamp & Coin	Austin Ryer, Jr.
08	Cathy LaFrance	Kay Northam
09	John Boydston	Harold Katzman
10	Sam Miclean	William Wisslead
11	Ingrid Wallen	Paul Borack
12	Stephen Wallen	Paul Borack
13	Wayne Miller	Austin Ryer, Jr.
14	Steve Cantursi	Austin Ryer, Jr.
15	Casey Noxon	Austin Ryer, Jr.
16	H. Leon Ellis	Phyllis Duncan

PLEASE LET US KNOW WHEN YOU MOVE!

A continuing frustration is the change of addresses that are not sent to me. If I don't w that you have moved, your N.A.S.C. Quarterly gets sent to the old address. From e, if the Post Office has a new address, it puts it on the envelope and returns it to me, tage due. For one Quarterly, the cost is between $.55 and $.80 a copy. Many times e is no forwarding address available. And one member even refused delivery when as forwarded and we had to pay return postage. Needless to say, it was not sent out a nd time. The point of all this is very simple. If you do not let me know your new ress, the time may soon come that no mail will be sent to you at all. By the time we the return postage, put it into a new envelope and mail it again, the cost is very high. lease send me any change of address as soon as you know what it will be. We would like for you to miss out on the Association news and activities.

pectfully submitted,

Lorna R. Lebold

NASC CONVENTION PREVIEW
by Lorna Lebold

AUCTION
Kagin's of Des Moines, Iowa will conduct a major auction, utilizing several sessions.

AWARDS
Two new awards will be presented for the first time at our Saturday night banquet. They are the Junior Literary Award, sponsored by Nona G. Moore and the George Bennett Memorial Literary Award for the best article written on ancient Greek, Roman or Byzantine coins. The traditional awards to be presented are the Karl M. Brainard Literary Awards, the Maurice M. Gould Junior Achievement Award, the Richard P. Goodson Award (the highest honor that can be bestowed on an NASC member) and the President's trophy (given for the best club bulletin).

BANQUET
It is at the banquet that we can relax after a busy year of working to make the show a success. Following the dinner and entertainment (which is to be a surprise), the special awards are presented and new officers installed. Doing the honors as Installing Officer will be Charles Colver.

BOURSE
The bourse rooms are well on their way to being a sellout again. Many of our faithful dealers will be returning, along with some new ones.

BREAKFAST
Saturday morning at 8:00 a.m. is the Past President's and Club Representatives Breakfast. Hosted by President-Elect Al Hall, it will get a busy day off to an enjoyable start. Cliff Mishler, publisher of Numismatic News, will be the speaker.

BUSINESS MEETING
The annual business meeting will be called to order at 10:00 a.m. by President Fitzgerald. Each committee chairman will make a report on the year's activities and officers will be elected. The nominating committee has made its recommendations. Other nominations will be accepted only if presented in writing to the President before the meeting begins and with the full consent of the nominee. These are then presented from the floor and written on the ballat at that time.

EDUCATIONAL FORUM
This forum is always a highlight of the show. In keeping with our theme, Moderator Bryan Burke will introduce three speakers, discussing various aspects of George Washington. One will offer a biographical look at our first president. Dr. George Fuld will discuss "George Washington in Numismatics" and Dr. William Coleman will talk about "What Documents Say about George Washington". Drs. Fuld and Coleman are very well-versed on their topics and should provide us with much insight into this great man.

HIBITS

lications have been sent out, and we expect our usual top quality exhibitors to be on d, along with the first-timers. A theme category is available for those wishing to lay items relating to George Washington.

ecial attraction in the exhibit area will be the American Numismatic Society's orge Washington in Medallic Art". This display is being shipped from New York cially for our show. It is one of a series of traveling exhibits available from the ANS this may be your only opportunity to view it.

LD DRAWING

since the tickets became available in June, member clubs have been out and about ng them. Books of five tickets sell for $2.00 each; of this amount $1.00 goes to the 's treasury and $1.00 is returned to NASC to cover the cost of the gold and printing e tickets. NASC MAKES NO PROFIT AT ALL. This is beneficial to the ber clubs who take the time and effort to sell the tickets. Tickets are available from club representative or may be obtained at the show, right up to drawing time. The winners' names will be drawn at 4:30 p.m. Saturday afternoon. You need not be nt to win one of the 35 gold coins.

IOR FORUM

encourage all junior numismatists (adults are also welcome) to attend this rnative session. Moderator Robert Marshall has promised an interesting and d program.

Saturday only, there is a Junior Bourse Table set up specifically for the young ctor on a limited budget. This venture is always under the watchful guidance of our r Activities Coordinator, Nate Bromberg, and his assistant, Steve Davis.

DALS AND BARS

again you will be able to get the year bars for your medals. If you have been a ber 10 years or more, 10 year bars are available. Gerry Rochelo is ready to serve See him in the bourse area.

TOGRAPHER

our activities during the year are recorded for posterity on film. This show will be ception. Harold Katzman will be there with both color and black and white film to re the sights.

T OFFICE

.S. Post Office will be on hand with all kinds of commemorative stamps as well as ial cancellation for our show.

LICITY

the official publicity is in the works. There will be radio spots, articles in the matic press and ads in local papers. However, one of the most effective means of izing a show is by word-of-mouth. Tell all your co-workers, as well as your non-matic friends. They may just find out that there is really something there to

interest them. Pick up flyers at the board meeting or your club meeting and distribute them wherever you go.

REGISTRATION

If we all do our part in publicizing the show, Kay Northam and her registrars should be very busy. She would like that and so would we all. If any of you have some time to spare, there is always a need for volunteers at the Registration Desk.

SECURITY

As in the past, we are very security-conscious. A different firm has been signed to provide us with the best security possible. Valencia Management Corporation is comprised of both current and recently retired Los Angeles police officers. They come highly recommended from other coin shows, and they frequently provide the security for VIP's visiting Southern California.

SPECIAL FORUM

We are very pleased that Dr. Jerry Buss will be our featured speaker at 3:00 p.m. Saturday afternoon. Dr. Buss is the owner of the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team, the Los Angeles Kings hockey team as well as their home court, the Fabulous Forum. Among the choice items in his collection are the 1804 silver dollar and one of the five 1913 Liberty nickels.

SUPER 28th ANNUAL CONVENTION
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1983

BOURSE & EXHIBITS	10:00 AM to 9:00 PM
Bourse — Sunset, Boulevard, Ambassador Ballrooms Exhibits — Foyer	
AUCTION DISPLAY — Wilshire Room	10:00 AM to 9:00 PM

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1983

BOURSE & EXHIBITS	10:00 AM to 9:00 PM
AUCTION DISPLAY — Wilshire Room	10:00 AM to 6:00 PM
AUCTION — 1st Session — Colonial Room	7:00 PM
EDUCATIONAL FORUM — Regency Room	7:30 PM

Moderator — Bryan Burke
Speakers: Dr. George Fuld
"George Washington in Numismatics"
Dr. William Coleman
"What Documents Say About
George Washington"

URDAY, JANUARY 29, 1983

B REPRESENTATIVES & PAST PRESIDENTS

REAKFAST — Venetian Ballroom 8:00 AM
(By invitation only)
eaker — Cliff Mishler, Publisher, *Numismatic News*

NUAL BUSINESS MEETING 10:00 AM

netian Ballroom — Election of Officers

RSE & EXHIBITS 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM

TION DISPLAY — Wilshire Room 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM

ERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC
CIETY FORUM 11:00 AM

TION — 2nd Session — Colonial Room 1:00 PM

OR FORUM — Regency Room 1:30 PM

eaker — Special

FORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY FORUM 2:00 PM
ss Room

aker — Ralph "Curly" Mitchell
"Depression Script"

IAL FORUM — Venetian Ballroom 3:00 PM

derator — Lee Kuntz
aker — Dr. Jerry Buss

DRAWING — Foyer 4:30 PM

OST COCKTAIL HOUR — Venetian Ballroom 7:00 PM

R 28th ANNUAL BANQUET 8:00 PM
etian Ballroom

ards Presentation
allation of Officers by Charles Colver

INTRODUCTION TO DR. JERRY BUSS

OUR SPECIAL FORUM SPEAKER

"In 1959 an ambitious young chemist named Jerry Buss reached deep into his modest savings and invested $1,000 in a West Los Angeles apartment house. Twenty years later, with one stroke of his pen, the same Jerry Buss paid $67.5 million for his own sporting empire — the National Basketball Association's *Los Angeles Lakers,* the National Hockey League's *Los Angeles Kings* and the 17,505-seat *Los Angeles Forum.* In terms of the board game Monopoly — which Buss plays with savage expertise — he had moved in two decades from the plebeian Mediterranean Avenue to aristocratic Park Place." That was *PEOPLE MAGAZINE'S* description of Jerry Buss then and now.

Since that purchase in the summer of 1979, his *Lakers* have become a major factor in the NBA. In 1980 they brought the coveted World Championship to Los Angeles. His *Kings,* on the strength of a youth movement, have risen dramatically from middle-of-the-pack mediocrity to a place near the top. Last year they concluded their best ever season and the fourth best regular season record among all NHL teams.

Jerry Buss' rise from impoverished youth in a small Wyoming mining and sheep ranching community, to his current position as one of the most influential men in the American sports world is not so much meteroic as it is a product of education and hard work.

His success is the actualization of the American promise, which for decades has drawn millions of immigrants to this country and has brought millions more up from ghettos of all kinds.

When he was one year old, his parents were divorced. His mother worked as a waitress to support herself and her infant son, and eventually she became a bookkeeper by attending night school. At the time of her death several years ago, she was her son's head bookkeeper, supervising a staff of 14.

He worked throughout his school years. Once he dropped out of high school because of the need to support his family, only to be convinced to return by the urgings of a sympathetic chemistry teacher, and the self-realization that without education all he could look forward to was a life of unskilled labor, a small pension and a gold watch.

Instead, he earned a scholarship at the University of Wyoming and an undergraduate degree in just two and one-half years. Following that, he received a Ph.D. in Chemistry from the University of Southern California, helping to put himself through school by, among other ways, selling tickets at the Coliseum.

Shortly after graduation from USC, he went to work in the aerospace industry and taught nights at his Alma Mater. The former he found creatively stifling because of its

mentation, and the latter was extremely enjoyable, although the pay wasn't.
n 1958, he and engineer Frank Mariani found, among other common bonds, a
ual desire to improve their economic status. They set about investigating businesses
ch might free them from their nine-to-five jobs. Their research brought them to the
clusion that real estate offered the greatest opportunity.
Utilizing their scientific training, they researched the real estate business for a full
r. While doing so, each put aside $83.33 per month until at the end of the year they
$2,000 for their leap into the world of business. Armed with several thousand
itional dollars from relatives, they talked a banker into a loan and purchased a 14-
apartment building in West Los Angeles.
Not only were they landlords, they also became gardeners, plumbers, carpenters and
nters in an attempt to reconcile costs and revenues. They worked their regular jobs
day and their investment by night.
Soon, they were able to purchase another building, and then more. Mariani-Buss
ociations was on its way in the early 1960's. Jerry's brother did maintenance, his
e was in charge of furniture, his mother was the bookkeeper. Frank's brother was in
rge of financing, Jerry looked for new acquisitions and Frank was in charge of
agement.
Today, Mariani-Buss Associates is a multi-hundred million dollar real estate
ness with property throughout California and holdings in Arizona and Nevada.
His philosophies are two-fold and simple:
1) "Education gives you freedom. Words like disadvantaged are ones that are used
y. When I grew up, we were poor. And I realized that most of the kids who grew up
bal mining camps like Kemmerer, Wyoming stayed in those towns and worked in
mines. Freedom became the most important thing in my life, and education became
way out."
I'm grateful that I was born in this country. In America, any person can get as much
cation as he or she wants. And the more education you have, the more freedom you
e."
2) It is simple, albeit not easy, to become a millionaire. "Get a part-time job on
rday and do it for 10 years. Then take that money and invest it at 12% and wait ten
e years, and you're a millionaire. However, most people don't want to give up their
time for 10 years. I've been working Saturdays since I was 16."
The scientist who is a successful businessman is a rarity. The scientist who is also
ly tuned to people's needs is not only a rarity, he is a seeming contradiction. Jerry
is these things. He has deep loyalty for friends and for people who show good faith.
answers loyalty with intense loyalty. Among his greatest supporters are his
loyees, including a great many of his players. These, as we know, are not great days
oyalty to management in professional sports.
Despite the fact that he has been divorced for a considerable length of time, his
ly is most important to him. He married Joann while they were both college
ents, and she is as regular an attender of Lakers and Kings games as is Jerry. To this
he calls her *my best friend.*
Their four children; John, 24, Jim, 20, Jeanie, 19, and Janie, 17, are all actively
ved with events at *The Forum,* and except for Janie, who is still in high school, all
in various capacities in their father's sports and entertainment business.
His lifestyle is as casual as his business is precise. "I walk around in Levi's so I can't
ct everyone else to wear pinstripe suits. I believe that businesses should be built for
nd not for show."

He greatly enjoys his involvement in professional sports and entertainment, but is not a toy. "I don't go into things unless they are investments. I have my toys, but they are coins and stamps, and even they are good investments. What you try to do when you reach a certain economic level is to make your investments not only lucrative but fun."

And, Jerry Buss has fun at *The Forum.* The press lounge after *Lakers* and *Kings* games is a gathering place for friends and the famous alike. Jerry Buss is as at ease talking with celebrities as he is with Bill Grainger, the press lounge bartender of many years.

With the fun and the games, there is in his mind great responsibility that comes with wealth. "I have always felt that if everyone just hires the cream, what will the milk do for a living. Well, we have positions for them, and they are among the most productive workers we have both at The Forum and at Mariani-Buss."

Among his many charitable contributions, those that he is most concerned with are the ones which help education, the young, the elderly and the racially and ethnically disadvantaged. He has personally and financially supported such efforts as the *Save Our Sports* high school athletic fund-raising campaign, the United Negro College Fund, Big Brothers and Big Sisters organization, and neighborhood health clinics and services, to list just a few. He is personally putting a number of young people through college, and he has endowed a Fellowship in Chemistry at USC in the name of his doctoral professor, Dr. Sidney Benson.

FRIDAY NIGHT FORUM

January 29, 1983, 7:30 P.M.

by Bryan Burke

Another educational program has been planned for the Friday night Forum. Following the theme of the convention, set by president Tom Fitzgerald, the three speakers will discuss different phases of the history of George Washington.

Dr. George Fuld will be responsible for exploring the numismatic Washington through tokens and medallions relating to the first President. Dr. Fuld, no newcomer to the exonumia field, has authored books, written articles, and supervised numismatic catalogs for himself and such firms as Bowers and Ruddy Galleries. His illustrated program will be informative and entertaining in his own style.

To provide a broader view of the man Washington, Dr. William Coleman of San Bernardino, will review the picture of the general and President through his writings and documents. Dr. Coleman recently printed an exact copy of the expense account kept by Washington through the American Revolution. Bill is no stranger to numismatics because he has dealt with many of the nation's collectors and dealers from the document side of the hobby.

Before these two informed men speak, the audience will view a slide program tracing the life of Washington, so that the information shared by the other speakers will be easier to place in the proper chronological period in the life of the nation's "father". This slide show will be given by a high school student (name of student not available) from San Bernardino High School.

Put this affair on your calendar of events for the convention. You will leave with a renewed interest in George Washington and glad that you attended the session.

N.A.S.C. DOES IT RIGHT!

A Report on the First N.A.S.C. Coin Grading Workshop

by Harold Katzman

he Numismatic Association of Southern California held its first ever *Coin Grading kshop* on Saturday, November 6, 1982 at the Holiday Inn in West Covina. The kshop was an overwhelming success.

arlier this year the N.A.S.C. Board voted to hold a one day *Coin Grading kshop* instead of the annual *Club Workshop.* It was the feeling of the Board that a ge was needed. The final details and the go ahead were given at the September d meeting. The workshop was offered free to all N.A.S.C. members and juniors. thers had to pay a minimal five dollar fee. The workshop was limited to the first 40 pre-registered. Over 65 individuals applied for this workshop. Leading the kshop was the N.A.S.C.'s own Dr. Sol Taylor. Dr. Taylor was well qualified to this workshop. He has given many grading courses, including conducting courses he American Numismatic Association.

he workshop began with Benjamin Abelson, N.A.S.C. past president and club kshop founder, welcoming all the attendees and briefly reviewing the history of the workshop. Following the welcoming, Dr. Taylor took over the class for a six-hour ational review on the subject of coin grading.

r. Taylor covered five main topics during this course. The topics covered dealt with ng guides, what kinds are around, how they came into being, why we need them, ow good are they. Following this overview, the Sheldon grading scale of 1 through as discussed. The third area covered dealt with how coins are made. Included in rea were discussions on hubs, dies, planchets, metals and alloys. According to Dr. or, all of these play an integral part when it comes to coin grading.

e largest part of the program, by far, dealt with a series by series review of each mination of the 20th Century coins. In conjunction with the grading guides, Dr. or reviewed the key grading characteristics of the following coins: Indian and oln cents, Liberty, Buffalo and Jefferson Nickels; Barber, Mercury and Roosevelt s; Barber, Standing Liberty, and Washington Quarters; Barber, Walking Liberty Franklin Halves and the Morgan and Peace Dollars. This series by series review ded a wealth of information.

e last part of the program included discussions on preservation, restoration, ing, storage and handling tips for coins. A question and answer period concluded rmal part of the workshop. And, of course, no class would be complete without a examination.

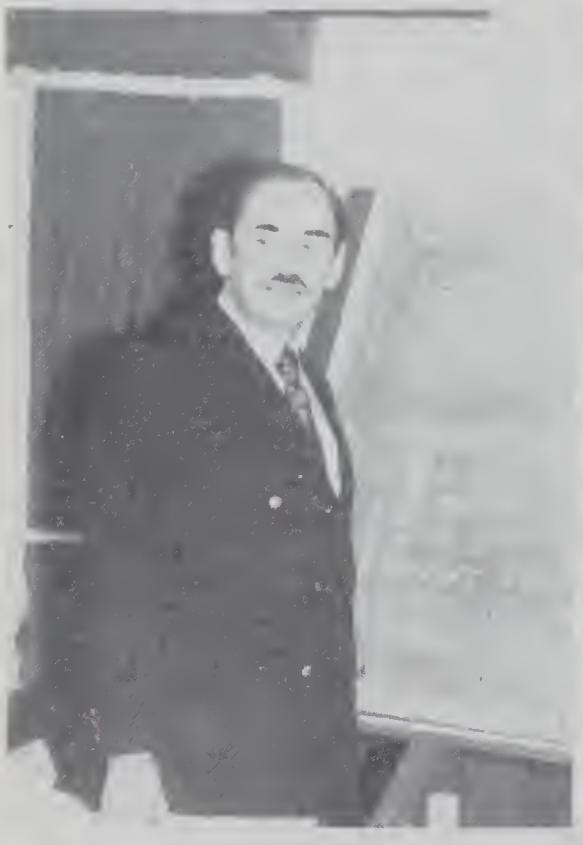
ring the afternoon session, microscopes were available for detailed examinations ns. Dr. Taylor displayed some coins to show various features he had talked about.

e to the high demand, it is my hope and my intention to request that the N.A.S.C. or another *Coin Grading Workshop,* some time in Spring, 1983. If you would be sted in attending such a workshop or if you have an idea for a workshop, I would ciate hearing from you. My address: Harold Katzman, 1504 W. Rosewood , Ontario, CA 91762.

ally, no workshop would be complete without recognizing those individuals who d make this event such a success. I extend my special thanks to Nona Moore, dent Thomas Fitzgerald, Albertus Hoogeveen and especially Lorna Lebold for all elp and cooperation.

so wish to extend a special thanks to Dr. Sol Taylor for conducting a super *Coin ng Workshop.*

N.A.S.C. COIN GRADING WORKSHOP, 1982



Dr. Sol Taylor outlines the seminar.

The view you would get if you were Dr. Sol Taylor.

A packed room listens to the instructor.

Students examine coins under microscopes.
Photos by Katzman

LITTLE COINS ALSO MEAN A LOT

by Ted Schwarz, NLG

he problem with most writers, myself included, is that we are "dollar happy". am not referring to our pursuit of a better income from the numismatic journals; I eferring to our choice of numismatic writing subjects.

Ve are impressed to such a degree with the six-figure coin that we tend to forget the ector base, which is made up of individuals who cannot — and may never be able — afford even a $100 coin.

ne result is that we have created a myth for collectors which has brought about a ine in the quality and quantity of convention exhibits.

he typical convention exhibit falls into one of two categories. One is the "Here is avorite coin" type, with several 3-by-5 cards telling the story of Abraham Lincoln, e or four types of Lincoln cents, and perhaps a statue of Lincoln or some pictures of ate President. The second is the "Gosh almighty but I'm rich" display with gold f sets, a complete set of large cents or whatever else the exhibitor brought along in r to show personal wealth, rather than numismatic knowledge.

he few exhibits which fall anywhere in between are seldom seen and usually ed by the judges. As a result, our conventions are dominated by the wealthy and/or oring, not the collectors — when the exhibit area should be a stimulus for the th of our hobby.

he answer is for those of us in the communication aspect of the coin hobby to start sing the beauty and lore of the common coin. This means redirecting the emphasis in numismatic journals and in local and national clubs.

writing for coin journals, we can see to it that historical articles are interspersed the investment pieces and related material which all of us must write because it is of interest. We simply must stop excluding the beauty and lore, as frequently has ened in the past.

hen it comes to clubs, we should concentrate our efforts on communicating atives to existing exhibition policies, then showing the members what they can through the change.

hile all of us probably have ideas about such changes, the following suggestions help trigger your thinking in additional areas.

story should be a primary category for exhibitors. A display that reflects the rch behind the collection should be a serious contender.

r example, a display could outline how coin changes are planned and made, and ate this theme with inexpensive last-year-of-issue and first-year-of-new-issue . Information could be provided on why the changes were made (normal 25-year , an emotional outburst such as followed the Kennedy assassination, etc.). y, there might even be some patterns or trial pieces represented —though this d not be essential, since most American patterns now cost a minimum of several ed dollars.

similar historical exhibit can be created with foreign coins. Or there can be an ational mixture, all built around the same theme of change in design.

other approach might involve coins of the greatest leaders of various nations. The tor would be able to use inexpensive coins featuring the portraits of the different . Information would be provided concerning the reason for each choice, only one being named per country.

If I were doing this, I might pick Lincoln cents for the United States because I am impressed with Lincoln's actions during the Civil War. Someone else might pick the Jefferson nickel because of that President's contribution to the drafting of our Constitution and Declaration of Independence and the launching of the new country. Whatever the choice, both the selections and the underlying reasons could be fascinating — at no major expense to the exhibitor.

A Third approach might involve coins with interesting themes. For example, displays could be built around coins featuring musicians, flowers, architecture —or, for that matter, almost anything. The story behind the design is the most important aspect — not the price of the coins exhibited.

Numismatic art trends could be yet another concept. A display could show the different approaches used over the years on U.S. coins. For example, there might be an inexpensive large cent or half cent showing the early stylized approach to the portrayal of Liberty. Then there could be the Sealed Liberty approach, the rather formal bust of Liberty found on the Barber coins, the Presidential commemorative idea and the use of a real woman of historical importance on the Susan B. Anthony dollar.

This type set approach would not require use of expensive coins. The ancient Greek tradition could be represented by the Walking Liberty half dollar or the Standing Liberty quarter, for instance, rather than the Saint-Gaudens double eagle. And American symbolism could be shown with the Indian Head nickel, instead of the Indian Head gold.

There are countless other inexpensive yet high-quality displays of American and foreign numismatic material which could be developed. The important point is that each should demonstrate research and provide understanding, not simply serve as evidence of personal wealth. Instead of saying, "Look at all the wonderful, EXPENSIVE coins I bought," these displays will say, "Look at how much fun and knowledge I've gained studying coins that anyone can obtain."

An extra advantage to the promotion of exhibits stressing everything but value is that a well-planned display of this type promotes COLLECTORS. We need people who buy coins for the fun of it and who read numismatic publications for enjoyment, not because they are the specie version of the Wall Street Journal.

In good times and bad, the collector is the key to the stability and growth of the hobby, as well as the support industries such as those with which all of us are involved to some degree.

Our efforts to change the image of convention exhibiting will bring long-term benefits far in excess of what is being achieved at present.

Great rarities are fascinating to own — or even just to see behind glass. However, the time has come to stop stressing the impossible dream and start emphasizing the joy of numismatics which can be achieved no matter what someone's personal finances.

The greatest wealth of all is that which fills the mind, not what fills spaces in a custom holder tucked away in a vault.

NOTE: This article was previously published in the "NLG Newsletter", Jan.-Feb. 1982, Vol. 15, No. 1, pg. 4.

ALL THAT'S GOLDEN
by
Dr. Sol Taylor

e lure of gold has been a part of civilization since recorded time – and very likely before recorded history. What most people do not know is that gold comes in a variety of forms – not only in nature, but forms used by man (and woman). r familiarity with gold usually is in the form as coins, medals, and jewelry. These loyed forms ranging from 10 karat to 22 karat fineness. That is, they are alloyed ther metals, usually silver or copper, to produce the suitable working material for nd product. Most United States gold coins, for example, are .900 fine, or ximately 21 karat gold. Most gold jewelry manufactured in the United States is rat, or .585 fine gold.

rief classification of golden products is in order and as such might serve the reader ariety of ways. To the amateur metallurgist or hobbyist, it may provide some sting experiments; to the investor, it may provide some insights into the nature of vestments; and to the layman, just another educational chapter in the ongoing of knowledge.

start with, pure gold is written as 24 karat or 1.000 fine. It is more yellow than n and is quite soft – often it can be inscribed using a fingernail or even a ick. Pure gold is of little practical value because of its softness, but is often red this way for business transactions (especially in Asia) or for jewelers and ers who then make the other gold alloys.

old – 18 parts good, 6 parts iron.

gold 12k – 12 parts gold, 6 parts copper, 6 parts silver

heap gold (7k) – Copper 18 parts, gold 4 parts, silver 2 parts

reide of gold – fine copper 4 oz, sheet zinc 1¾ oz, magnesia ⅝ oz, sal ammonia 32 oz, quicklime 9/32 oz, cream tartar ⅞ oz. First melt copper at low tempera- , then add zinc, and afterwards the rest in the order named (not a gold alloy, but a d substitute).

re are an additional 40 formulas for gold alloys included in the handbook, but are quite similar to those already included. These are just designed to illustrate e range of gold alloys available. Gold can be made into forms such as springs not fferent from steel springs, mirrors as shiny as silver, pins as flexible as steel, or hard as bronze. Gold can be made into many metallic colors ranging from pale rose to red to greens and blues. White gold is quite common.

preferences for gold tend to lean toward the yellow-golden color of most gold but the other colors are equally distinctive and often as attractive.

d coins of most countries (prior to 1933) ranged from .887 fine to .917 fine – st common alloy for most European coins. The colors reflected the local national of copper and silver percentages – thus gold coins of Mexico tend to be much than gold coins of Great Britain. Gold coins of China and Japan are much r (or paler). In fact, one gold coin expert, the late Robert Friedberg, once dly said that he could identify the country of origin of a gold coin even if it had

nothing stamped on it at all.

The common jewelry alloys of gold are 22k, 18k, 14k, and 10k. Local preferences determine which gold alloy is used and the nature of the alloy is also determined by local custom or preference. In Italy, for example, 18k gold jewelry is preferred, whereas in Burma and Thailand, 22k is preferred. In South America the alloy is rich in silver whereas in Asia the alloy is higher in copper. The listing of alloys in this article will illustrate the range of possibilities that gold can exhibit. A good study for a sociologist would be to link the golden alloys to specific cultures.

From my latest book, *HANDBOOK FOR THE TRADE,* I cite the following gold recipes and compositions:

English gold – 75% gold, 12½% silver, 12½% copper.

Green gold – 60% gold, 40% silver.

Red gold 14K – 14 parts gold to 10 parts copper.

Red gold 18K – 18 parts fine gold to 6 parts copper.

Yellow gold 18K – 18 parts fine gold, 4 parts silver, 2 parts copper.

Red gold 22K – 22 parts gold, 2 parts copper.

Pale gold 18K – 18 parts gold, 4 parts silver, 2 parts copper.

Hard gold wire (for pins, stems, catches) – 14 parts gold, 4½ parts silver, 2¾ parts copper, 2¾ parts guinea alloy.

Roman gold 10K – 10 parts gold, 3 parts silver, 7 parts copper, 4 parts guinea alloy.

White gold 18K – 18 parts gold, 4 parts nickel, 2 parts pure iron. White gold can be made in any karat, by alloying to the proper proportion German silver with a high percentage of nickel, the gold is added last to the melt and covered with boric acid crystals.

HAIL TO THE CHEF!

*Available at the Convention

HAIL TO THE CHEF is the title of the cookbook recently published by the NASC. It is a compilation of recipes from members and friends of the NASC, along with recipes from George Washington's administration. The book contains 91 pages with 298 recipes. This is one of the projects in keeping with our theme this year, "George Washington in Numismatics". While a cookbook is not purely numismatic, numismatists are notably sociable people who love good food almost as much as a rare coin.

To obtain a copy, please send $5.00 to: NASC, Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622. Please add $1.00 for shipping and handling.

STARTING A MEXICO TYPE SET

by Jeff Heath

arting and finishing a modern Mexico type set can be a real challenge, but once you h it you will be proud of it. When you are putting your type set together, keep in d that it is very important that you purchase coins which are properly graded and ed. Most Mexico type sets start with coins that were minted in 1905. These coins e under the heading of *United States of Mexico.*

arting with the smallest denomination, we have the *one centavo.* The first type was ed in bronze and was issued from 1905 to 1914. There is a scarce one centavo e which was minted in 1915 during the Mexican Revolution. This is the key coin of et. The next type centavo was in brass and was minted from 1950 until 1973.

he next denomination is the *two centavos* of which there are only two types. The type is bronze and was struck from 1905 to 1941. The second type is dated 1915 was issued during the Revolution. It too is bronze and is a key coin.

ext is the *five centavos.* This coin was first issued in nickel from 1905 to 1914. h it was issued in bronze from 1914 to 1935. From 1936 to 1942 the coins were in er-nickel. The next issues were in bronze from 1942 to 1955. In 1950 the coins struck in copper-nickel. Starting in 1954 they were again struck in brass.

ow comes the *ten centavos.* From 1905 to 1914 these coins were struck in 80% r. This was a one year only issue. From 1925 to 1935 the silver was reduced to . From 1919 to 1935 this coin was also struck in bronze. Starting in 1936 these s were struck in copper-nickel until 1946. From 1955 until 1967 bronze coins were ed. Then in 1974 copper-nickel were begun again.

he next denomination is the *20 centavos.* From 1905 to 1914 it was struck in 80% r. In 1919 the size of the coins was reduced but they were still 80% silver. Again was a one year only coin. In 1920 and 1935 the coins were bronze. In 1920 the r was reduced to 72% and the coins were struck until 1943. The metal was again ged to bronze in 1943 and were struck in bronze until 1974. In 1974 copper-nickel s were begun.

he following coins are the *25 centavos.* Commencing in 1905 this coin was struck 0% silver until 1918. In 1918 and 1919 the coin size was reduced, but the silver ent was still 80%. Starting in 1919 the silver content was reduced to 72%. This d until 1945. In 1935 the coins were struck in 42% silver. This again was a one only type coin. For two years, 1950 and 1951, the coins were only 30% silver. n 1955 to 1959 bronze coins were minted. Copper-nickel coins have been struck 1964.

ow we come to the *peso.* From 1910 to 1914 it was 90% silver. In 1918 and 1919 lver content was reduced to 80% silver. Then from 1920 to 1945 the silver was . The silver went from 72% to 50% during 1947 to 1949. In 1950 tne peso was

only 30% silver. This was also a one year only coin. Beginning in 1957 silver was dropped to 10%. This lasted until 1967. There was a commemorative peso in 1957 honoring Benito Juarez and the Constitution of 1857. Copper-nickel pesos were begun in 1969 and continue to the present.

From 1918 to 1948 *two pesos* coins were struck in 90% gold. In 1921 there was a two pesos coin minted to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Mexico's independence from Spain. There was also a *2½ pesos* struck in 90% gold from 1918 to 1948.

After 2½ pesos we have *5 pesos.* These coins were struck in gold and silver. The gold coins were minted from 1905 to 1955 and were 90% gold. The silver coins were begun in 1947. The first two coins, 1947 and 1948, were 90% silver. In 1950 the coins were reduced to 72% silver. The 1950 5 pesos coin was a commemorative coin celebrating the completion of the Southeast Railroad in Mexico. The silver coins were continued until 1959 but the size was reduced in 1955. A commemorative coin was minted in 1953 to celebrate the 200th Birthday of Miguel Hidalgo who was the father of Mexican independence. Another commemorative coin was struck in 1957 to honor Benito Juarez. In 1959 a coin was issued to honor Venustiano Carranza who was the leader of Mexico during the Revolution of 1910-1917. Silver was eliminated from the series and the coins were produced in copper-nickel up to the present.

Ten pesos coins were minted in 90% gold from 1905 to 1959. From 1955 to 1960 they were minted in 90% silver. Again in 1957 there was another commemorative coin for Benito Juarez. In 1960 a commemorative coin was struck honoring Hidalgo and Francisco Madero; Francisco was a candidate for the President of Mexico. Starting in 1974 the 10 pesos were struck in copper-nickel.

After 10 pesos we come to *20 pesos.* These coins were struck in 90% gold from 1957 to 1959. They are currently being minted in copper-nickel.

In 1968 the Olympics were held in Mexico City and a special *25 pesos* silver coin was minted to honor the occasion. There are three varieties of this coin. On this coin there is a five-ring symbol of the Olympics. On the first variety, the first, third and fifth rings are in line with each other. On the second variety the third ring is lower than the outer two rings. On the third variety the third ring is still lower but on the other side of the coin, if you look at the snake in the eagle's mouth, you will notice that its tongue is curved. On the other two varieties, the snake's tongue is straight. The third variety is the scarcest of the three. In 1972 there was a fourth commemorative coin for Benito Juarez.

Fifty pesos coins in 90% gold were minted from 1921 to 1947. *One hundred pesos* coins were minted in 72% silver from 1977 to 1979.

One ounce silver bullion pieces were minted in 1949 to raise money for the government after the devaluation of the peso in that year. These pieces were struck again beginning in 1978. Gold bullion pieces were produced in 1981. These came in ¼ ounce, ½ ounce, and 1 ounce sizes. Many of the Mexico gold pieces have been restruck in recent years by the Mexico city limit.

I hope that I have provided enough information in this article to inspire those who read this to start their own Mexico type set. Good luck with your Mexico type set.

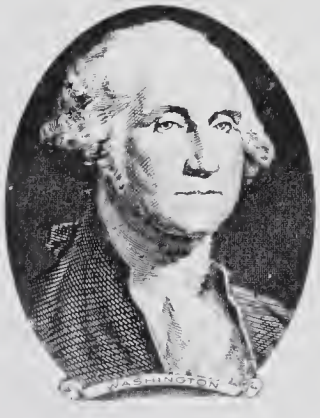
NOTE: If you have any comments or suggestions, please let us know.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
e Father of Our Country and The Father of Our Mint!
by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

Who shall we dub the *Father of our Mint?* Shall it be Alexander Hamilton? As etary of the Treasury, the House directed this patriot to prepare and report a plan he establishment of a National Mint in 1790. Shall it be the first supervisor of the , Thomas Jefferson? He reported his plan for a mint on July 4, 1790. In 1791, in t today appears to be a rather strange assignment, Washington appointed Secretary ate, Jefferson, supervisor of the mint. Or perhaps one would name the financier, ert Morris; or the first Director of the Mint, David Rittenhouse. But how about rge Washington? What part did our first president under the Constitution play in establishment of our mint? Undoubtedly, the most influential person in our new n, Washington's help or lack of support most certainly would influence and aps even decide the fate of this new endeavor.

he 13 colonies had faced confusion and frustration under the Articles of federation. There was little or no power to collect taxes, defend the country, pay the ic debt or encourage trade and commerce. In 1788, Washington wrote to yette, "It appears to me, then, little short of a miracle, that the Delegates from so y different States . . . should unite in forming a system of National Government, ttle liable to well founded objec- ." The *miracle* Washington spoke as the writing and ratification of Constitution!

n April 30, 1789, the surveyor planter from Virginia, George hington was inaugurated the first ident of the United States at eral Hall in New York City.



The first President under the Constitution, George Washington.

COINAGE PROBLEMS IN THE NEW NATION

he Articles of Confederation provided that Congress should have the sole right to ate the alloy and value of coin struck by its own authority or by that of the ctive states. Each state, therefore, had the right to mint its own coins, but Congress o serve as a regulating authority. As a result, several states considered their own ge while Congress, under the Articles, gave formal approval to the basic dollar and decimal coinage ratio in its resolution of July 6, 1785. However, the nesses of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation (it was not even able to money from several states to pay its bills) prevented further action on the nation's ge. Under the new constitution, the government was to issue money needed to on commerce. The first federally authorized coin was the Fugio cent struck in by contract with private minters. Yet the lack of a standard for our coins ined. Our first president recognized the immense need to establish a uniform

coinage system. At the opening session of Congress, January 8, 1790, President Washington admonished the legislators that, "Uniformity in the currency, weights and measures of the U.S. is an object of great importance and will, I am persuaded, be duly attended to."

PLANS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM

How shall our coinage needs be met? There were several private mints in the states. In fact, several state governments had issued coinage and believed the government should contract with private minters to supply the needed specie. The striking of the Fuggio cent was an attempt to demonstrate the feasibility of such an arrangement. However, it had gone badly.

Proposals were received from Matthew Boulton at Birmingham, England to produce the coins but the President supported the ideas of Thomas Jefferson. On April 14, 1790, the Secretary of State reported to Congress "that a mint, whenever established, should be established at home." What would have been the outcome if Washington had supported the proposals of Matthew Boulton?

The new President, in fact, took such deep personal interest in our mint that he mentioned the currency or the mint in six of his eight annual addresses to Congress!

Still, the fledgling Congress failed to act. On December 8, 1790, the President gently reminded the legislature of many unresolved problems. He again urged the Congress saying, "The establishment of the militia, of a mint, of standards of weights and measures, of the Post Office and post roads, are subjects which (I presume) you will resume of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance."

And thus at long last, almost two years after the inauguration of our first President, Alexander Hamilton's proposals were adopted by the Congress. On March 3, 1791, Congress resolved:

> That a mint shall be established under such regulations as shall be directed by law.
>
> That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be engaged, such principal artists as shall be necessary to carry the preceding resolution into effect, and to stipulate the terms and conditions of their service, and also to cause to be procured such apparatus as shall be requisite for the same purpose.

An early planning conference between Washington and Hamilton.

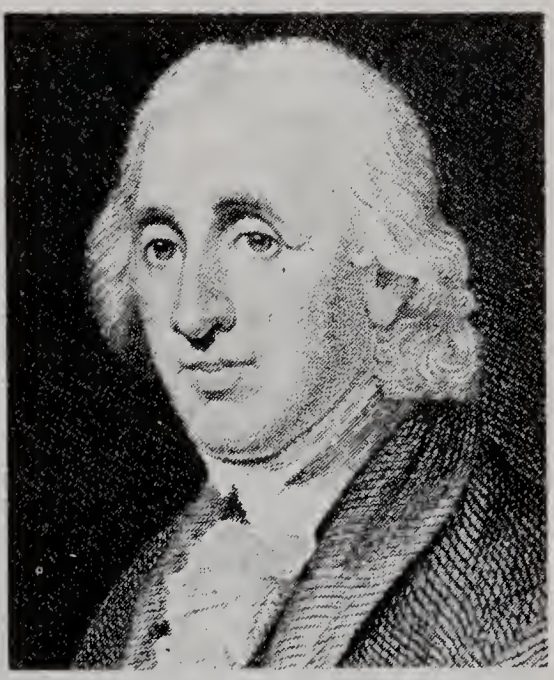
Yet month and month crept by with little of no action. A resolution was not enough, legislation was needed. On October 25, 1791, Washington again pointed out the need for action. "The disorders in the existing currency, and especially the scarcity of small change — a scarcity so peculiarly distressing to the poorer classes," he said, "strongly recommend the carrying into immediate effect, the resolution already entered into concerning the establishment of a mint." Once again, the great influence of the President seemed to bring about some results!

cting on Washington's request, the Senate appointed a committee under Robert is to consider the subject of a mint. Considerations in Congress commenced, ng with the designs for the proposed coins. Sometime before December, 1791, is had asked some engravers to prepare patterns for a half dollar and a cent. The eds were forged and hardened by John Harper who owned a saw manufactory at orner of Sixth and Cherry Streets in Philadelphia. The devices were engraved by ear old Peter Getz. An effigy of the President appeared on the obverses of these rns. Some copper pieces were struck in the old coach house on Sixth Street. rding to Walter Breen, it seems probable these were intended as cents, however, verse die had been engraved. The "cents" were distributed in the House of esentatives where a storm of criticism arose over the "monarchial" effigy of the f Washington. It was reported the President disapproved and a head "emblematic berty" was substituted.

PLANS FOR THE MINT

e Mint Acts of March 3, 1791 and April 2, 1792 gave full authority and nsibility to President Washington for the establishment of the nation's mint. r his supervision, artists (engravers) were to be employed, a site purchased and ings constructed. Other mint officials were to be appointed. In short, President ington was to found a United States Mint!

April 14, 1792, almost three years he became President, Washington nted David Rittenhouse, a leading rican scientist, the first Director of the delphia mint. An outstanding clock r, the self-educated Rittenhouse had ructed an astronomical observatory he first telescope in America in 1756. ad arbitrated the famous Mason-Dixon in 1763 and is also credited with ting the metallic thermometer and the nating telescope. At one time he nted professor of astronomy at the ersity of Pennsylvania. By the time he ppointed Director of the Mint, Ritten- was 60 and in poor health. At first ning the offer, on July 1, 1792, he took ath of Director and served for three years, managing the mint with zeal and ation.



David Rittenhouse, First Director of the Mint — 1792-1795

e director soon began planning for the new facility. Rittenhouse chose a site on 7th with a contiguous lot at 631 Filbert Street in Philadelphia. On June 17th, ington wrote to Jefferson, "The Attorney General will, I presume, draw the Deed e lot for the Mint. The purchase of it, I approve of." The President also approved nry Voight as coiner. On July 10, 1792, Washington issued a warrant on the ury for $10,000 as requested by Rittenhouse and our mint was born. The mint site eeded to the United States on July 18, 1792 and work began the following day.

The Mint Buildings

The Half Disme of 1792

It appears that the President preferred to begin with the coinage of the half dismes. Details of the first historic issue are provided by a memorandum of Dr. Jonas McClintock:

On one side — a Head — 1792 Lib. Par. of Science & Industry — on the other side — An Eagle flying — Half Disme — United States of America —

In conversation with Mr. Adam Eckfeldt today at the Mint, he informed me that the Half Dismes above described were struck at the request of Gen. Washington to the request of Gen. Washington to the extent of One Hundred Dollars which sum he deposited in Bullion or Specie for the purpose. . .

The dies for the half disme were engraved by Robert Birch. According to an old tradition, the portraits on the coins represent Martha Washington copied in profile from Trumbull's painting.

Martha and George inspecting the silver coinage.

n his annual address to Congress on November 6, 1792, Washington described the gress at the mint and pointed out its first emission of coins:

. . in execution of the authority given by the Legislature, measures have been taken for aging some artists from abroad to aid in the establishment of our Mint; others have been loyed at home. Provision has been made of the requisite buildings, and these are now putting proper condition for the purposes of the establishment. There has also been a small beginning e coinage of half dismes; the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to n.

Of course these coins were not struck at the mint which was not yet ready, but rather ne cellar of Mr. Harper's saw factory at the corner of Cherry and 6th Streets.

One of the new mint's most serious problems was that of procuring copper and silver nks for the striking of coins. It has been claimed that the half dismes Washington tioned in his fourth annual address to Congress were made from silver furnished by rtha and George. In 1792 Washington authorized Jefferson to instruct Pinckney, Minister to England, to purchase a large quantity of copper from abroad. The sident even pointed out possible suppliers as Washington's secretary, Tobias Lear te to Jefferson, "The President, however, suggests that it would not perhaps be best onfine Mr. Pinckney strictly to Sweden for the purchase of the Copper, but leave it is discretion to obtain it where it can be had on the most advantageous terms."

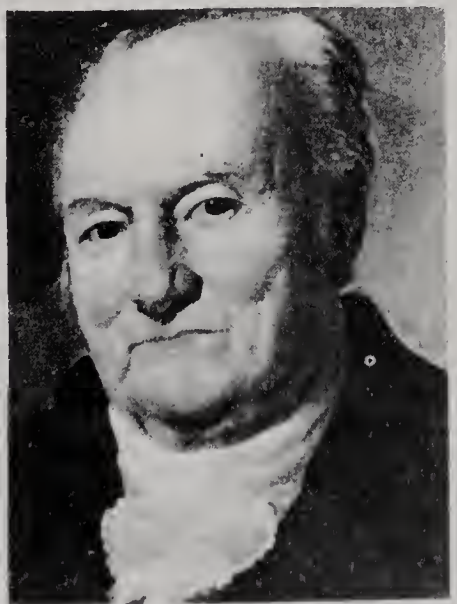
WASHINGTON AND THE MINT

As previously mentioned, David Rittenhouse, 60 years of age when appointed Mint ector and in poor health, left the service of the facility in 1795. Washington ointed Henry William De Saussure, a distinguished lawyer who neither sought nor ted the position. It was through the persuasion of Alexander Hamilton that caused to accept the appointment. The hostility of Congress, present from the very outset ne planning for the mint, increased following the resignation of Rittenhouse. De ssure served as Mint Director for only a few months, resigning in October because ne hostility of Congress. On November 1, 1795, Washington wrote to the dis-tled De Saussure with his characteristic sympathy:

annot at this moment of your departure, but express my regret, that it was not in accordance your views to remain in the Directorship of the Mint. Permit me to add thereto, that your uct therein gave entire satisfaction.

gain, the future of the mint seemed to be oubt. In a charged political atmosphere, President held the balance of power. uld he side with Congress, the facility t certainly would have closed.

hoosing very carefully, Washington ointed Elias Boudinot, a Revolutionary patriot and, like his predecessor, a dis-uished lawyer, as the third Director of the t. It was this same Boudinot who signed eace treaty with Great Britain. At the of his appointment as Director of the t, he was serving in Congress. Boudinot ained as Director for ten years; years full oblems and growth.



Mint Director Elias Boudinot — 1795-1805

The mint site was within a short distance of the residences of Washington and Rittenhouse and this convenient location undoubtedly had a great deal to do with its selection. Washington resided on the south side of Market Street (then called High Street) below Sixth. Because of the close proximity, oldtimers reported that Washington had the habit of visiting the facility daily, giving testimony to his deep interest in the mint. As attacks on the operation increased, it was Washington who took particular pains to forecast its success. On November 19, 1794, a month after the first delivery of silver coins, he reported:

The Mint of the United States has entered upon the coinage of the precious metals, and considerable sums of defective coins and bullion have been lodged with the director by individuals. There is a pleasing prospect that the institution will, at no remote day, realize the expectation which was originally formed of its utility.

It is difficult to imagine the mint surviving had Washington sided with Congress.

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BOOKWORMS HAVE MORE FUN

by George Frederick Kolbe

ew coin collectors are aware that the first numismatic book was written in the y sixteenth century and that, by the end of the 1500's, there was a whole body of ature on coins. In the mid-seventeenth century, in fact, it was deemed necessary to ish a bibliography of books on coins. By the end of the eighteenth century several sand books on coins had been published.

owadays, books on coins seem to be published almost daily. Well over a 1000 ismatic books are currently in print. Hundreds of auction catalogues are issued ly and dozens of periodicals on every conceivable topic are issued.

hy is it then that most coin collectors own but a handful of books about their by? There are, of course, many reasons. Some coin collectors are quite specialized eir collecting interests and there are relatively few books on their topic. Others are ly collectors and have little interest beyond adding to their collections. Some will hundreds or thousands of dollars for a coin but will balk at paying a fraction of that on books that will help them understand why those coins are *worth* that kind of ey and which, incidentally, may even *save* them money on their coin purchases. here are many good reasons for having a substantial numismatic reference library ne of the best reasons can be simply stated: HAVE FUN! If you collect ancient s, have fun by finding out that the coin in your hand was minted to pay soldiers who ht victoriously in an ancient battle. If you collect Indian Head cents, have fun ng all you can about Sarah Longacre. If you collect World's Fair medals and ns, have fun by learning about the construction of the Crystal Palace and its rtunate destruction by fire.

aving fun doesn't have to cost a lot of money. Many of the older expensive ences have been reprinted at more modest prices. Several dealers conduct periodic ons of numismatic books and bargains are often to be had. Most of the numismatic dicals offer far more in information than the amount required to subscribe. Books be borrowed from the American Numismatic Association Library by mail and at st cost. Watch for coin books in your coin club auction or frequent your local used store.

e word of caution: acquiring numismatic books can be habit forming. You may so much fun that you will be unable to stop adding to your library. You have ts? Just ask your current or immediate past N.A.S.C. Quarterly editor!

DLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

e cutoff date for the Spring issue of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly for timely mation:

FEBRUARY 1, 1983

mbers and non-members alike are encouraged to write and submit numismatic d articles for publication. Articles can be sent to the Editor at any time. What can ontribute?

BOOK TALK
by George Frederick Kolbe

Editor's Note: In this issue and in future issues of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly, George Kolbe will try to answer your questions relating to numismatic books.

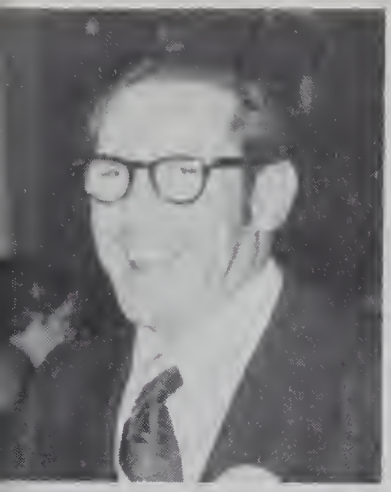
Q. I have heard that bookplates and ownership stamps sometimes adversely affect the value of a book. How should I mark my books?

A. Perhaps the major reason bookplates and other ownership marks detract from the value of a book is one of aesthetics. I would definitely not recommend the pre-printed type of bookplate available in stationery and greeting card stores. Nor would I recommend return address ink stamps and paper labels. Some collectors use a device which blindstamps their name on one of the pages of the book, often within a circular design. This method is permanent and in fact destroys the character of the page so stamped. If used, this method should probably be limited to the free endpapers which are not an integral part of the book.

A few years ago I purchased an important library on American numismatics formed by a very well known numismatist from California. His books contained bookplates and ink ownership stamps. The bookplates were especially printed for the collector and, while not particularly well done, probably added a bit to the value because of the prominence of the collector. The ink ownership stamps were another matter. Personally I found them offensive and, in some cases, other collectors refused to buy what were otherwise very desirable books. Often the ownership ink stamp was on the title page and, almost always, somewhere in the text as well.

So far most of the recommendations have been negative because it is easier to determine things not to do than to suggest aesthetically pleasing alternatives. Each of us has his or her idea of what is pleasing, so my suggestions, though based also on experience, are of a personal nature. I prefer individually designed bookplates of moderate or small size. The costs need not be great especially if the bookplate is offset printed. If permanence is desired (bookplates can often be removed with little trace), I would either suggest a blindstamp or an individually designed ink stamp. The ink stamp should be very small (less than the size of a postage stamp) and of pleasant design. The typical return address ink stamp should never be used. Perhaps the best of both worlds can be achieved by the use of a bookplate along with some sort of secret mark made in pencil somewhere in the text. Institutions, for example, sometimes place an identifying mark on the same page of all their books. Pages 51 and 101 are favorite choices.

If you have any questions relating to numismatic books, please send them to the N.A.S.C. Quarterly Editor.



JUNIOR NUMISMATIST CORNER
by Nate Bromberg

JUNIOR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE COORDINATOR

The N.A.S.C. recently conducted a survey regarding junior activities in local thern California coin clubs. The first club secretary to respond was Billie Allen of Anaheim Coin Club. Among the junior members is a very active 15 year old young , LESHIA WALLS. LESHIA is the club's C.S.N.A. junior representative. She s a good job as program chairman at all meetings and serves as a junior member on board of the Anaheim Coin Club. Congratulations, LESHIA, it is juniors such as rself that will be the local, regional and national club leaders of the future. Several er juniors attending the Anaheim Coin Club are taught the importance of reading studying about the coins they collect and are encouraged to attend local, regional state coin shows. We congratulate the Anaheim Coin Club for the progress made its juniors. Keep up the good work.

MIKE CARLIN received a second place trophy for his exhibit of Hawaiian Notes BRIAN KOTOFF a first place for his exhibit on the Trade Dollar at the C.S.N.A. vention October 23, 1982 in Anaheim. They are both very active juniors in the ttier Coin Club and serve as members of the board. They are also members of the ney Numismatists, A.N.A., and the N.A.S.C. Both MIKE and BRIAN assist at "Juniors Only" bourse table at the major club sponsored conventions.

ALK ABOUT A LUCKY GUY: DAVID GOODMAN, a junior of the Covina Club, purchased four door prize raffle tickets at a recent meeting. Thinking his ces of taking home a prize were very slim, he was pleasantly surprised. DAVID the winner of four prizes, one for each ticket he purchased. DAVID has an exhibit the meetings, and he also takes part in answering the mystery quiz of the month. sther Bromberg, secretary of the Whittier Coin Club reports that BRIAN TOFF, a junior member of the club was the "Star of the Show" at their October 8th ing. He was the scheduled speaker for the evening, and it was also his 16th day. An additional thrill and accomplishment for BRIAN was taking his driver's and receiving his driver's license that day. His talk, "My Numismatic Summer", extremely interesting. He told of being granted a scholarship by the A.N.A. to d the Numismatic Educational Seminar, August 1-7 in Colorado Springs, rado with all expenses paid. A notebook he compiled with photos, momentos and enirs was on exhibit. Brian's mother brought a huge birthday cake, and the club shed ice cream which was a complete surprise to him.

eve Davis, the administrator of the A.N.A. Young Numismatist Correspondence se sponsored by the N.A.S.C., reports several juniors are now participating in the

program. The fee is $4.00 and is refunded after satisfactory completion of the course. Applications can be obtained by writing to Stephen Davis, 6656 E. Rosecrans Avenue, Space # S-44, Paramount, CA 90723. This course has been developed for young and new numismatists. It consists of 15 chapters, each written by an expert in that field.

CHAPTER	1	Deals with the practice of coin collecting.
	2	Covers buying, selling and trading coins.
	3	Covers the Lincoln cent.
	4	Covers numismatic economics in a basic way.
	5	Describes books, supplies and aids to coin collecting.
	6	Deals with modern coins, primarily modern foreign coins.
	7	Covers coin exhibits and exhibiting.
	8	Covers Early American coins and paper money.
	9	Is entitled "What Makes a Coin Rare".
	10	Describes United States commemorative coins.
	11	Is a well done chapter on the grading of U.S. coins.
	12	Is an interesting description of American paper money.
	13	Covers collecting of foreign coins.
	14	Indicates what to collect and how.
	15	Covers medals and tokens, written by the man who is primarily responsible for this course, Maurice M. Gould.

Upon receipt of your application, Mr. Davis will mail the lessons to you. You read the chapters, answer the questions and mail them to Mr. Davis for grading. After grading, he will return the answer sheet along with the chapter to you. Helpful remarks and comments are usually made by Mr. Davis. Upon completion of all 15 chapters, you will be awarded a nice certificate of completion and the $4.00 fee. Please take advantage of this opportunity to increase your knowledge of numismatics offered by the N.A.S.C.

NUMISMATICS — A FAMILY AFFAIR!
by Stephen Davis

JUNIOR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE MEMBER

Numismatics holds a special place in the lives of the John Martin family of Norwalk, California. The Martin family is very active in coin collecting and this fact has been shown in the way that John takes an interest in promoting numismatics with his children. John's children are Michael, Dennis, Helena, Jackie and Vickie. Their respective ages are 18, 16, 14, 13 and 9.

The Martin family is well known by the members of the Downey Numismatists and the Whittier Coin Club. All of the Martin children participate in one or more ways at the monthly coin club meetings or at local coin shows. The Martin girls are always on hand to assist in the preparation and serving of refreshments. Helena and Jackie also serve as excellent auction runners. Helena's special interests in numismatics center around her collection of all types of U.S. Cents. Jackie has a very special interest which may qualify as its own special area of exonumia. She collects coin dealers' business

ls. Vickie, the youngest of the Martin girls, has followed in her older sister's foot-
s. She also collects U.S. Cents of all types. All of the girls have shown their willing-
; to learn and share their knowledge. Each actively participates in the Show "N"
sessions conducted at the monthly meetings of the Whittier Coin Club.

The Martin boys, Michael and Dennis, are quite active in the two clubs previously
tioned. Both serve as members of the Downey Numismatists Board. Because each
his own special numismatic interests, two unique styles of presentation are in
ence at the monthly Show "N" Tell sessions of both clubs. Michael's interests are
ie areas of collecting Presidential Coins and Medals, Indian Cents and U.S. Type
ns. Dennis' collecting habits are more general and involve the collection of all types
J.S. coins, Red Books and other numismatic literature.

The Martins are especially proud of the distinction which is held by the oldest son,
hael. Michael was awarded the Maurice Gould Memorial Junior Achievement
ard at the January, 1982 convention of the Numismatic Association of Southern
fornia. Michael competed against several other juniors in the Southern California
for this honor. The award was based on Michael's participation in club activities,
ismatic knowledge and willingness to excel in all phases of numismatics. Michael
ntinuing his education in numismatics and hopes to eventually hold office in one of
wo local clubs to which he belongs.

s can be seen from the information presented in this article, John Martin has
ial reasons to be proud of his children. His continued support of their activities and
wn numismatic interests have helped to develop individuals who will someday be a
of the leadership that will be greatly needed in our hobby.

*ENTION ALL CLUBS! Please send any information on or about juniors in your
to Nate Bromberg, 15540 E. Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90604.*

WHY I COLLECT COINS
by Stanley Marshall (age 9)

like collecting coins because of the exciting background on the coins and the
tries they come from. All of these countries make a different coin.

collect Holey Money. These coins have either square or round holes in the middle
em. I like collecting coins from foreign countries.

cause of the different metals they are made of and the different designs, it doesn't
oring, it's more exciting. I'm not saying you should collect foreign coins. You
d pick the ones you want like American coins.

N.A.S.C. MEMBER CLUBS

Benefit Gold Drawing
Remember — Gold Ticket Sales Help Your Club!

COLLECTOR PROFILES
by Lorna R. Lebold

MIKE MARTIN

"And the winner is..." It was that kind of suspence which led up to the naming of Mike Martin of Downey Numismatists, as the recipient of the 1982 Maurice M. Gould Junior Achievement Award. The special plaque was presented to Mike at the N.A.S.C. banquet in January by last year's winner, Juan Rodriquez.

At the next meeting of the Downey Club an excited Mike recounted the winning moment as well as his observations of the show in general.

Mike is an active participant of his club and has been since the day he joined. He attends the Downey Numismatists Board meetings and helps with the Junior Bourse Table at the Whittier Club. This special table for junior collectors is a recurring feature at the major shows and Mike has helped out there, too.

Mike's father started him collecting, encouraging him to begin with coins easily found in circulation. His first two collections were Lincoln cents and Buffalo nickels. As time went on, Mr. Martin would help Mike obtain the key Lincolns and Mike would pay him back after he started working. For his 16th birthday, Mike received an uncirculated Lincoln Cent Set, 1940 to date, from his dad. More recently, Mike has been looking for type coins and Indian cents. Other collecting interests are presidential currency and medals.

In his spare time, Mike has a busy social life, enjoys going to the beach to run and swim, plays sandlot baseball and football and works on his car, a 1967 Camaro convertible. A senior at Norwalk High School, Mike is a member of the California Cadet Corp. This will help him when he joins the Air Force after graduation. Mike can't be classified as a junior numismatist for much longer, but changes are very good that his interest in numismatics will continue wherever he goes and whatever he does.

Mike Martin

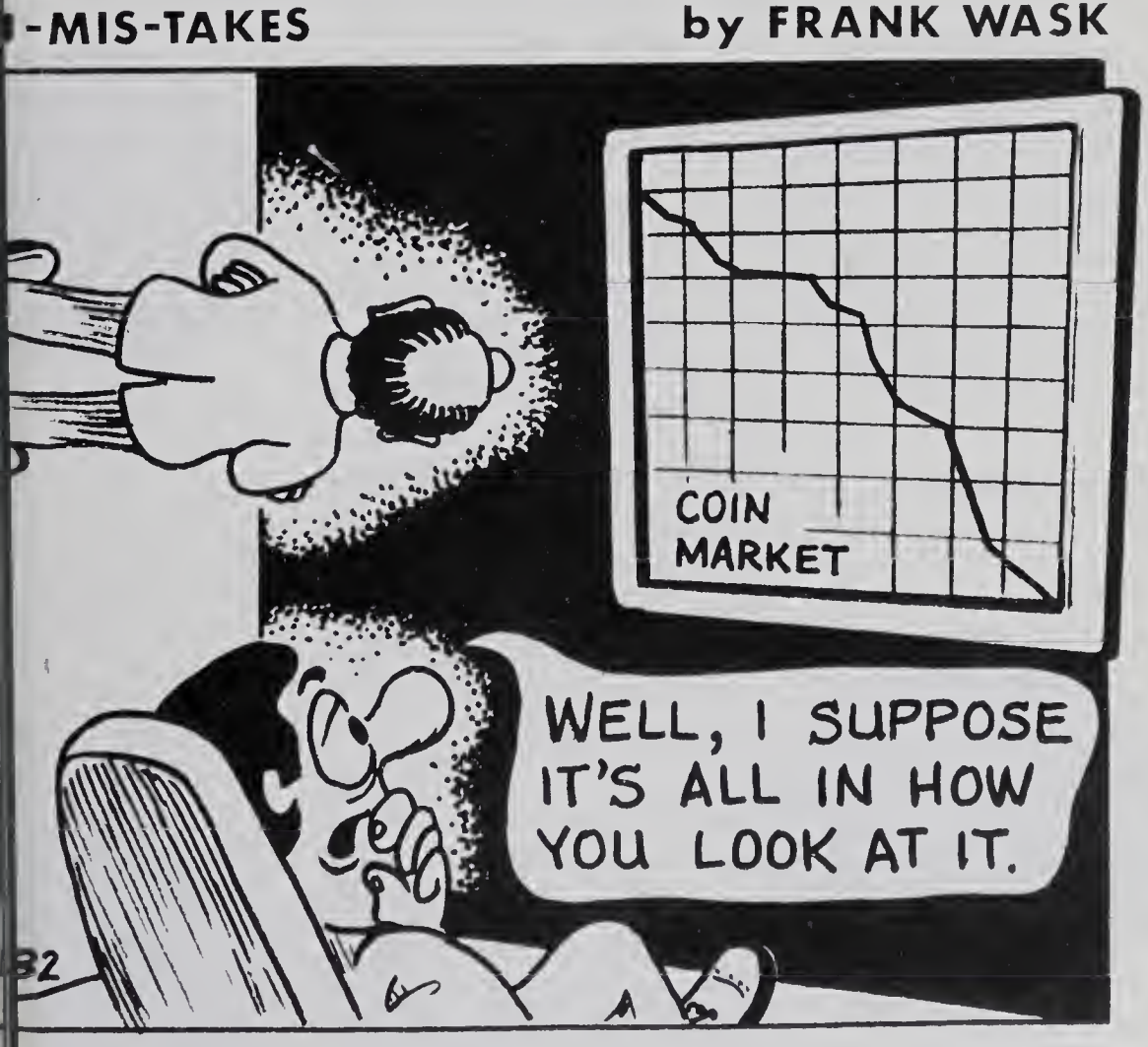
Leshia Walls

LESHIA WALLS

eshia Walls, 15, is a member of the Anaheim Coin Club. Her interest in ismatics began as a young child, helping to find her grandma's Red Book when it time to go to the club meetings. (Grandma is Billie Allen.) She has been a member ıe Garden Grove Coin Club since she was two years old and a member of the heim Club since 1975. This year Leshia is both the Display Chairman and a junior d member, as well as the junior CSNA representative from the Anaheim Club. ıia collects many things, but her main interest is in U.S. coins and government-ed medals. Her complete set of Peace Dollars is in XF to AU condition. arently she is a very lucky girl, having won several door prizes and exhibit awards. in her collection are some postal commemorative stamps.

While numismatics plays an important part in Leshia's life, she keeps very busy with ol activities and a part-time job in a sandwich shop. She attends Katella High ol and participates in dance and choral groups. While attending South Junior High ol, Leshia received a special award in physical education and was an honor ent. Eventually she wants to attend college and study veterinary medicine.

eshia is a native Californian, living all but two years of her life in the Anaheim area. oves Barbara Streisand and the Go-Go's, and especially adores "ET" and Shirley ple movies. This busy young lady obviously has the potential for an even busier successful future. NASC wishes her well.



A Proposed U.S. Type List (continued from last issue)

by Austin Ryer, Jr., NLG

Rh15 1866-73 Obv: AA
Rev: AA except ribbon with IGWT thereon added above eagle.
Wt: AA

Rh16 1873-74 Obv: AA except arrows added to sides of date.
Rev: AA
Wt: 192.9 Gr of 90% Ag and 10% Cu

Rh17 1875-91 Obv: Same as Rh15
Rev: Same as Rh15
Wt: Same as Rh16

Rh18 1892-1915 Obv: Liberty Head RT with LIBERTY on headband. IGWT at top border. 13* divided 6* LT and 7* RT.
Rev: Spread eagle with ribbon in beak bearing EPU. RT claw holds olivve sprig and LT contains arrows. USA around upper border and HALF DOLLAR at bottom.
Wt: AA

Rh19 1916-47 Obv: Liberty figure walking LT. LIBERTY around upper border. IGWT low in field behind Liberty.
Rev: Poised eagle on rock moving LT towards IGWT. USA around upper border and HALF DOLLAR at bottom.
Wt: AA

Rh20 1848-63 Obv: Head of Franklin RT. LIBERTY at upper border and IGWT at lower border.
Rev: Liberty bell with EPU at LT. and small poised eagle at RT. USA at top border and HALF DOLLAR at bottom.
Wt: AA

Rh21 1964 Obv: Head of Kennedy LT with wide spaced LIBERTY around upper border IGWT in lower field divided by point of bust.
Rev: Modified Presidents seal with USA around upper border and HALF DOLLAR at bottom.
Wt: AA

1965-69 Obv: AA
Rev: AA
Wt: 177.5 Gr of 40% Ag and 60% Cu
Note: 1970D does not qualify for this set as it was only issued in mint sets and not for general circulation.

1971-74 Obv: AA
1977- Rev: AA
Wt: 175 Gr of 100% Cu clad with 75% Cu and 25% Ni

1776-1976 Obv: AA
Rev: Independence Hall dividing 200 YEARS OF FREEDOM from EPU. USA around upper border and HALF DOLLAR at bottom.
Wt: AA
Note: Special coins in 40% Ag were issued for collectors and do not fit into this set.

DOLLARS (excluding gold)

1794-95 Obv: Liberty head RT, flowing hair. LIBERTY around top border. 15* with 8* LT and 7* RT.
Rev: Small Eagle within Wr. USA at border.
Wt: 416 Gr of 89+% Ag and 11-% Cu.

1795-96 Obv: Draped bust of Liberty RT.
1798 LIBERTY at top border. 15* with 8* LT and 7* LT.
Rev: Redesigned eagle within a WR tied with a double bow. USA around border.
Wt: AA

1797 Obv: AA except 16* with 9* LT and 7* RT
Rev: AA
Wt: AA

1797 Obv: AA except 16* with 10* LT and 6* RT
Rev: AA
Wt: AA

1798-1803 Obv: AA except 13* with 7* LT and 6* RT.
Rev: Heraldic eagle with USA around border.
Wt: AA

Rdo6 1799
Obv: AA except 13* with 8* LT and 5* RT
Rev: AA
Wt: AA

Rdo7 1840-65
Obv: Liberty seated on rock LT, holding shield in RT hand with LIBERTY on ribbon crossing shield. LT hand holds pole with cap atop. 13* with 7* LT and 6* RT.
Rev: Eagle with spread wings holding arrows in LT claw and olive sprig in RT. USA around upper border and ONE DOL. at bottom.
Wt: 412.5 Gr of 90% Ag and 10% Cu.

Rdo8 1866-73
Obv: AA
Rev: AA except ribbon with IGWT added above eagle's head.
Wt: AA

Rdo9 1878-1921
Obv: Liberty LT with LIBERTY on headband. EPU around upper border and 13*, 7* LT and 6* RT.
Rev: Poised eagle with arrows in LT claw and olive sprig in RT all within a Wr. USA at upper border and ONE DOLLAR at bottom.
Wt: AA

Rdo10 1921
Obv: Liberty head with rays. LIBERTY at upper border and IGWT either side of neck.
Rev: Eagle on mountain crest USA around upper border with EPU just below. ONE DOLLAR at lower ⅓ separated by eagle.
Wt: AA

Rdo11 1922-35.
Obv: AA except struck in lower relief.
Rev: AA except struck in lower relief.
Wt: AA

Rdo12 1971-74
1977-78
Obv: Eisenhower head LT. LIBERTY around upper border IGWT below chin in 2 lines.

Rev: Eagle landing on moon. USA around upper border with EPU just below. Earth just above head of eagle. ONE DOLLAR at bottom border.

Wt: 350 Gr of 100% Cu with 75% Cu and 25% Ni.

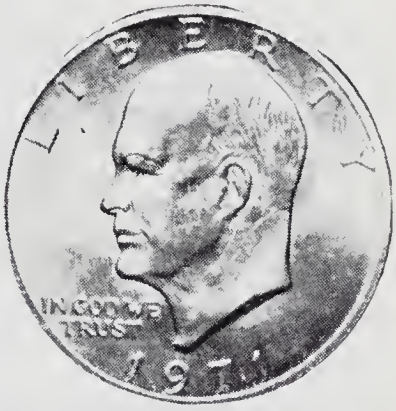
1776-1976 Obv: AA

Rev: Liberty bell over LT side of moon. USA at upper border and ONE DOLLAR at bottom.

Wt: AA

Note: The dies were changed tc strengthen design several tirnes and if desired the latter die states may be added.

1979- Obv: Head of Susan B. Anthony RT. Liberty around upper border and 13* at sides with 7* LT and 6* RT.



Rev: As on Rdo11.

Wt: 135 Gr of 100% Cu with cladding of 75% Cu and 25% Ni. Diameter is reduced to 26.5 millimeters (was 38.1 on earlier issues).

TRADE DOLLAR

1873-78 Obv: Liberty seat on cotton bale LT holding olive sprig in RT hand. LT hand holds ribbon with LIBERTY thereon. 13* around border. IGWT at base of figure.

Rev: Poised eagle with USA at upper border and ribbon with EPU just below. TRADE DOLLAR at lower border and 420 GRAINS 900 FINE just above.

Wt: 420 Gr of 90% Ag and 10% Cu

noped that this list will be adopted as an official Model Type Set of U.S. coins or it will create enough interest to cause the preparation of an official (ANA) list.

list comprises 141 coins all told. The Red Book list is only 92 coins, the Coin News Letter lists only 78 and Norman Stack lists 112+ a token. You, the are free to take a choice but somewhere down the line we should establish a firm

e this list should provide a challenge to even the most ardent collector, it should e needs of every type collector. You may wish to start your collection at 1900,

1850, 1800 or whatever. The information is here for your use. You can even add and subtract coins without having to change the numbering system.

The author would like to hear from anyone who has any additions or deletions they think should be made to this list and their reasoning. Good luck and good collecting.

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Photos courtesy of *A GUIDE BOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS* © Western Publishing Company, Inc. Used by permission.

THE ERROR COIN MUSEUM
A Non-Profit Organization

er the years, many nice mint error collections have been broken up and disbursed. uitable organization had been in existence that had non-profit tax exempt status, of these collections might have been donated to that organization and would be today.

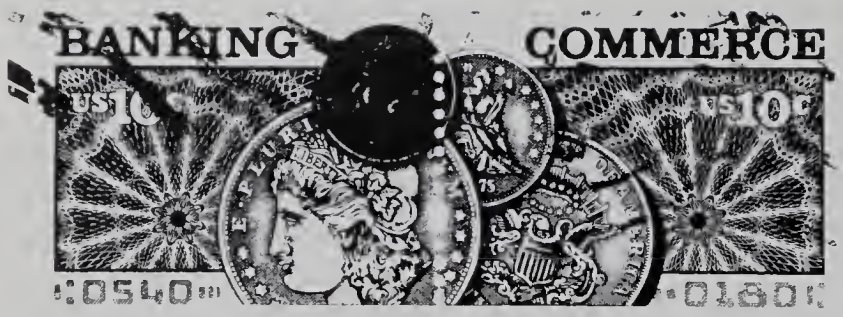
th that idea in mind, Lonesome John Devine founded The Error Coin Museum in . The Error Coin Museum has achieved non-profit tax exempt status with both the and the State of California. This means that all donations to The Error Coin um are fully tax deductible.

ce the idea of a museum building seems to be a good many years into the future, Museum has a fresh, new idea of building traveling exhibits that can reach over a n people per year. Prime locations for exhibits would be bank lobbies, coin club ngs, coin shows and wherever large groups of people meet.

e specific purpose of The Error Coin Museum is to operate a museum that will de facilities and services to the public for the study and education of numismatic , to preserve collections of numismatic errors for public display and to provide for udy and education concerning counterfeit error coins.

nformation write to:
e Error Coin Museum
75 Old Conejo Road, Suite C-6
wbury Park, CA 91320

E FALKLAND ISLANDS LIBERATION CROWN celebrates the restora- freedom to the Islands on June 14, 1982, following the Argentinian invasion. verse is designed and sculpted by Philip Nathan, while the obverse bears the l Machin portrait of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II. The Crown is available in silver condition as part of the unique 1982 Liberation Proof Set, comprising all ting coins in cupro-nickel or bronze ($75.00), as well as singly in its own display $45.00). There is also a B.U. cupro-nickel version attractively packaged in its esentation folder ($5.75, minimum order $11.50). Also available is the 1982 nd Islands Proof Set in base metals, including the new 20 pence coin, but ing the crown. Orders and inquiries to the British Royal Mint, c/o Barclays P.O. Box 2570, New York, NY 10163.



BOOK RATE

by
Austin Ryer, Jr., NLG

I am a book collector and specialize in numismatic books on U.S. coins. I love books but not all of them. As the title to this article suggests, I will try to point out the good and the bad in the books I review. I will review only the books I have in hand and that I have read from cover to cover and in some books that is quite a chore. All opinions expressed are my own and do not represent the opinions of NASC. I will try to "grade" the book in several categories with a 10 being the highest and 0 being the lowest. I will try to review a new book, one that is still being sold at issue price, and an out-of-print book in each article. The review of the out-of-print books should be helpful to people who want information available only in those books.

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Book collector's note: The Numismatic Bibliomania Society is, as the name indicates, a club for book "nuts". The club has not been in existence long yet boasts about 200 members. With such people as Cal Wilson, Armand Champa, George Kolbe, Jack Collins and John Bergman as officers, the club should grow quickly. In the near future a convention will be held which will feature an educational forum, bourse dealers, Auction, Banquet and cocktail party. The club's publication, THE ASYLUM, is very good and contains much relevant data. Anyone interested may contact the author for specifics.

Maris MD, Edward, *COINS OF NEW JERSEY,* Philadelphia, PA, 1881.

This is a very short book containing only 16 pages and one very fine fold out plate. Four pages are devoted to a short history of New Jersey and a short description of the processes used at that mint. The rest of the book describes the coins pictured on the plate. This book expands the information contained in Crosby (reviewed last issue) and is the only book containing this data to my knowledge.

A few bits of information may be of interest. Dr. Maris' book was printed in a rather limited edition of 50 copies. One of these copies would probably bring over $2000.00 at auction. Lucky for us there are several reprints, however, most of the reprints lack any sharpness to the plate. If you buy a reprint, be sure to check the plate. The original was printed in what is known as "Elephant Folio" (a very large book), approximately 12 x 19 inches. The book size was chosen to accommodate the large single plate. One of the best of the reprints is also the same size.

Since this book is just a very fine catalogue of coins, I will not rate it but just say that if New Jersey coins are in your collection, then Maris is a must.

Crumbley, Larry and Curtis, Jerry, *DONATE LESS TO THE I.R.S.,* Vestal Press Ltd., New York, 1981.

is is not really a coin book nor is it directed to coin collectors, but the information licable to them and is a subject we should always keep in mind. Most people who ct do so for fun and leave themselves and their heirs open to excessive taxation n could have been avoided. This book does not tell people how to evade taxes, a nal offense, but how to reduce them legally.

e book does have value to the collector because it does give specific information xamples not just vague statements. It also lists other publications which will ve your chances of avoiding taxes. The book also defines dealer, investor and tor. Each category has special tax advantages and regulations.

en though many items are covered in the book and usually quite clearly, I felt ed. I will rate the book quite highly but I felt that 123 pages on the subject was just tle. I believe that many tax laws are longer than that! I just wish that they had ed much more.

ADABILITY – 9 – Very well written and easy to read except where the rs got wound up in the law. INTEREST TO COLLECTORS – 7 – I am sorry that I do not think that the people who should show great interest will be sted at all and that is the young collector. OVERALL – 8 – I think that the stions in this book while they do not go far enough, are well worth following and g yourself some money.

, Gunter, *WORLD COIN CATALOGUE – TWENTIETH CENTURY,* and Schuster, New York, 1982.

the title suggests this is a catalogue of coins. The book is well printed and contains ximately 3000 photographs and 1400 pages. Prices are given for 2 or 3 grades, ere are also some mintages given. In the marketplace prices are never current and seem strangely low. I will not rate this book but just say that it is just another gue of coins.

Mystery

NASC

Personality

ver: Carol Kunzweiler, our former esponding Secretary. In the next we will have a new mystery for you lve.

CLUB REPORT

by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

NEW MEETING TIMES AND PLACES

Orange County Coin Club — Glendale Federal Savings
320 N. Harbor Blvd.
Fullerton, California
4th Wednesday – 7:30 p.m.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

WHITTIER COIN CLUB — In honor of their 23rd Anniversary, the Whittier Coin Club hosted a special dinner and other festivities on September 10th. The bulletin reported a great time was had by all who were in attendance.

FREE RED BOOKS — The Ventura County Coin Club will present a free Red Book to all members who attend an unannounced regular monthly meeting. All members will have to attend every monthly meeting in order to make sure they get their book.

TO GERMANY WITH LOVE — Wayne and Virginia Dennis recently visited their son and family in Germany. Reprinted here from the Woodwinds, bulletin of the California Wooden Money Association, is a brief report of their trip.

Wayne and I had an enjoyable vacation in Germany with son and family who is stationed in Germinsheim, approximately 1½ hour drive from Frankfurt. Flight time over was 10 hours, 25 minutes; return 11 hours, 20 minutes. It was an enjoyable flight and service on the plane was super. Germany is a beautiful country, rolling green hills and winding roads. Their rolling hills were heavy with their grape harvest; and much to our surprise, tobacco is one of their top producing products. We were treated like royalty, toured, wined and dined by daughter-in-law's family. They kept us mostly in the smaller towns, so we saw how the farmer lived to successful, professional business people. Only regret, time went so fast and we still didn't see it all. Food was delicious.

C.E.S. — The speaker at the October 23rd meeting of the California Exonumist Society was Dr. John A. Venable with a presentation entitled "Fun With Your Money". The new president of the C.E.S. is past N.A.S.C. president, William O. Wisslead.

25TH ANNIVERSARY — The Covina Coin Club celebrated their 25th anniversary at their October 20th meeting. A special momento in honor of the occasion was presented to all members in attendance.

COIN SHOW REPORT

S.I.N. — Convention Chairman George Russell reported SINCON XII (held in August) was another successful convention. The show featured noted numismatic speakers and a series of educational slide presentations in addition to a full house of dealers.

C.S.N.A. — The 71st California State Numismatic Association's Convention held in Anaheim in October featured a tremendous educational symposium. On Friday evening, Dan Harley spoke on "The Waterloo Medal" and Paul Johnson from Canada talked about the "European Medals of Jacques Wiener". Saturday afternoon saw Ed Fulwider, senior die setter of the San Francisco Assay Office (mint) speaking to a full house at the Junior Forum. The young guests were able to get a firsthand report on the operation of the West Coast facility. Each young perso

sent received a number of free gifts including several books. The Saturday ning banquet was the scene of the exhibit awards. N.A.S.C. President-Elect Al ll won the Best of Show award while Mike Carlin and Brian Kotoff took the top ior awards. The chairman of the show was N.A.S.C. Board Member, Corky ers.

TURA COUNTY COIN CLUB — A *great success* was used to report on the tember 19th Ventura Coin Show.

. — On July 25th, the California Exonumist Society held their annual coin w. The chairman was N.A.S.C. Board Member, G.A. "Corky" Ayers and all orted it was another fine show.

ONOR OF

& MRS. RALPH A. MITCHELL — Ralph "Curley" Mitchell and his lovely e celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on September 18, 1982. Congratula- s to this beautiful couple.

LIAM O. WISSLEAD — The former past president of the N.A.S.C. was ently installed as the president of the California Exonumist Society.

N KOTOFF — Junior member Brian Kotoff was the delighted winner of the t junior exhibit at the 71st C.S.N.A. Convention held in Anaheim. We hope 'll enter a display at the January N.A.S.C. Show, Brian.

& THAT

the September Santa Barbara Coin Club Bulletin)

with, some notes about metals, in poetry and prose, by authors celebrated and mous. . ."

old is for the mistress — silver for the maid —
Copper for the craftsman cunning at his trade.
od!' said the Barton, sitting in his hall,
ut Iron — cold iron — is master of them all."

Rudyard Kipling

ature furnishes ores; man fashions them into riches." Anonymous

hot the hippopotamus
Vith bullets made of platinum,
ause if I use leaden ones,
His hide is sure to flatten 'em."

Hilaire Belloc

BANK

"Idea Bank" is a place where vill be collected, stored and made le to any interested club members. "ideas" may be withdrawn as or you may deposit some of your Send them to P.O. Box 4144, , CA 91723.

m the Newsletter of the Verdugo Hills Coin Club — Raymond R. Reinoehl,

ES-PRIT de CORPS (Editorial)

Es-prit de corps is defined as "group spirit, sense of pride in common interests."

When the V.H.C.C. was organized, it was necessary that members work together to make this a successful club. Some brought refreshments and donated coins for drawings. Others pitched in to have a Christmas dinner party. Within one year, it had its first show.

Displays by members were exhibited in a local bank. Club and individual exhibits were shown at regional and other numismatic meetings. Talks were given at other clubs, schools and groups.

We put on a program over the Verdugo Hills High School T.V. station. Other displays were set up at community functions. White elephant auctions were held to help raise money.

Perhaps some of these things should be reinstated and different approaches tried to knit the club more closely together and bring out an "Es - Prit de Corps."

MEDALS & BARS

Jerry Rochelo, our Committee Chairman, will be at the convention to fill your needs for medals and year bars.

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NUMISMATIC CALENDAR

NASC ACTIVITIES

January 27-29, 1983	NASC Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles

OTHER ACTIVITIES

January 9, 1983	20th Annual Coin Show San Bernardino County Coin Club San Bernardino Convention Center 2nd & "E" Sts.; San Bernardino, California
February 24-27, 1983	A.N.A. Fifth Midwinter Convention Tucson Community Center & Tucson/Marriott Hotel Tucson, Arizona (Host: Tucson Coin Club)
March 12, 1983	15th Annual Educational Symposium California State Numismatic Association Holiday Inn Harbor Blvd./Riverside Freeway #91 Fullerton, California (FREE Admission)
March 13, 1983	18th Annual Coin Show Verdugo Hills Coin Club Stirlings Restaurant Sunland, California
March 24-27, 1983	13th Convention & Coin Show Society for International Numismatics Airport Park Hotel Inglewood, California
April 15-17, 1983	72nd Semi-Annual Convention California State Numismatic Association Cathedral Hill Hotel (Jack Tar Hotel) Van Ness at Geary San Francisco, California

BOURSE TABLES STILL AVAILABLE!

Interested parties should contact our Bourse Chairman as soon as possible: Austin Ryer, Jr., P.O. Box 921, Westminster, CA 92683.

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(Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

1. OF PUBLICATION	A. PUBLICATION NO	2. DATE OF FILING
.A.S.C. QUARTERLY	3 7 0 1 4 0 - -	Oct. 1982
UENCY OF ISSUE	A. NO. OF ISSUES PUBLISHED ANNUALLY	B. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
uarterly		

PLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION *(Street, City, County, State and ZIP Code) (Not printers)*

.O. Box 6477, Buena Park, California 90620

PLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF THE HEADQUARTERS OR GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS *(Not printers)*

.O. Box 6477, Buena Park, California 90620

NAMES AND COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR *(This item MUST NOT be blank)*

HER *(Name and Complete Mailing Address)*

mismatic Association of Southern California, P.O. Box 6477 - Buena Park, Ca. 90620

(Name and Complete Mailing Address)

ry Beedon P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, California 92647

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☐ *(2)* HAS CHANGED DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS

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URN FROM NEWS AGENTS	None	None
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CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail address, Box 6599, San Diego, CA 92106.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets twice a year in convention in various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhert, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

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CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Room 168, Church Lab. Bldg., cor. Wilson & San Pasqual Sts., Pasadena; Mail Address, Jet Prop. Lab., 4800 Oak Grove Dr., Pasadena, CA 91103.

COLLECTORS OF NUMISMATIC ERRORS (CONE) — Meets annually at ANA; Mail Address, Box C, Deadwood, SD 57732.

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DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., South Gate Park Auditorium, 4800 Southern Ave., South Gate; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 1226 N. Alvarado. Los Angeles; Mail Address, 2613 Huron St., Los Angeles, CA 90065.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS—Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., S. Tamarind Elementary School "Cafetorium", 8561 Tamarind Ave., Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.

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T NUMISMATISTS — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Crocker Bank Community Room, 60 E. Florida Ave., Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.

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NA HILLS COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club use No. 3, Dining Room No. 2 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; il Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

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RE WORLD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd & 4th Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, c/o Ed Dolan, 13081 Oak Hills Dr., #223, l Beach, CA 90740.

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BEACH COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Great Western S&L, Corner Spring & Palo Verde Ave., Long Beach; Mail Address, 1550 Northwood, 271-B, Seal Beach, CA 40.

NGELES COIN CLUB—Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Fed. S&L, 464 N. Fairfax ., L.A.; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 122 N. Detroit St., Los Angeles, CA 90036.

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HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB—Meets 3rd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Progressive S&L, 12175 ura Blvd., Studio City; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Blue Room, Convention Center, 2nd & "E" Sts., San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

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VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB—Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library, 651 E. Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

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1792
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